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**Cities having a population of 300,000 to 500,000.**

Buffalo .....	720	200	3,550
Cincinnati .....	1,170	90	4,220
Milwaukee .....	680	100	3,070
Newark .....	580	150	3,080
New Orleans .....	340	60	1,120
Minneapolis .....	840	250	4,410
Washington .....	470	130	2,070
Seattle .....	730	190	3,590
Indianapolis .....	780	140	2,320
Kansas City (Mo.)..	550	120	1,580

**Cities having a population of 100,000 to 300,000.**

St. Paul .....	650	170	2,110
Portland (Ore.)....	860	270	5,000
Jersey City .....	540	270	2,980
Louisville .....	690	180	3,400
Rochester .....	150	10	.....
Denver .....	760	170	2,720
Providence .....	780	130	1,058
Oakland .....	570	370	3,550
Toledo .....	560	120	2,100
Columbus .....	450	140	770
Omaha .....	840	140	2,150
Atlanta .....	370	270	620
Birmingham .....	190	100	960
Worcester .....	1,310	150	1,810
Bridgeport .....	580	70	1,580
New Haven .....	820	170	3,000
Memphis .....	680	100	950
Syracuse .....	730	140	2,380
Scranton .....	560	80	1,000
Nashville .....	650	430	1,350
Dayton .....	480	130	2,240
Grand Rapids .....	1,160	200	3,220
Paterson .....	430	170	1,940
Fall River .....	730	70	2,410
Spokane .....	530	280	3,380
Lowell .....	810	130	1,510
Albany .....	140	100	480
Cambridge .....	950	90	2,840

**Cities having a population of 50,000 to 100,000.**

Hartford .....	1,170	150	2,600
Trenton .....	580	190	2,370
New Bedford .....	1,570	230	3,560
San Antonio .....	350	90	1,040
Reading .....	380	120	940
Camden .....	520	420	520
Salt Lake City.....	500	230	2,170
Dallas .....	420	130	1,010
Lynn .....	1,000	120	2,710
Springfield (Mass.)..	450	400	5,590
Wilmington .....	1,130	170	2,830
Des Moines .....	810	160	2,600
Lawrence .....	750	...	1,770

Tacoma .....	770	180	4,250
Kansas City (Kas.)..	260	60	1,650
Yonkers .....	350	250	2,490
Youngstown .....	650	200	1,640
Houston .....	490	170	1,310
Duluth .....	760	240	2,560
St. Joseph .....	850	200	3,610
Somerville .....	1,390	270	5,790
Troy .....	610	140	1,270
Utica .....	910	170	2,610
Elizabeth .....	70	150	2,330
Fort Worth .....	340	160	970
Waterbury .....	1,240	100	3,030
Schenectady .....	450	230	2,260
Hoboken .....	720	140	3,080
Manchester .....	1,000	110	136
Evansville .....	110	70	910
Akron .....	460	100	980
Norfolk .....	440	150	1,080
Wilkes-Barre .....	640	230	2,000
Peoria .....	1,740	140	3,240
Erie .....	740	210	2,710
Savannah .....	700	230	1,450
Oklahoma City .....	340	310	1,510
Harrisburg .....	180	...	.....
Fort Wayne .....	700	380	2,560
Charleston .....	710	10	760
Portland (Me.).....	1,150	160	1,430
East St. Louis.....	520	100	1,670
Terre Haute .....	600	290	2,400
Holyoke .....	800	200	2,560
Jacksonville .....	440	150	2,390
Brockton .....	1,100	220	3,640
Bayonne .....	560	...	3,540
Johnstown .....	270	70	30
Passaic .....	640	320	4,520
South Bend .....	460	...	.....
Covington .....	290	...	.....
Wichita .....	190	150	130
Altoona .....	970	20	1,000
Allentown .....	90	90	1,000
Springfield (Ill.)...	1,090	150	3,270
Pawtucket .....	660	150	2,290
Mobile .....	430	10	100
Saginaw .....	380	60	1,290
Canton .....	430	190	1,600

**FUNCTIONS OF A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION**

Mr. S. H. Ranek, librarian of Grand Rapids, writes, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the A. L. A.:

"I should like to call your attention to the address recently given by Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known writer, before the Royal Institute of British Architects, in which he discusses the organization and function of brain workers' associations,

with particular reference to the architects. Much of what he says there would apply to an organization such as the American Library Association, as you will see from the following paragraph:

Your professional association began at the same time as some others; and it began, like many others, not as a professional association in the ordinary sense, but as what may be called, technically a "subject association." The business of the Institute when it started was not to look after architects; it was to promote architecture, and therefore it included not only architects, but other people interested in architecture. And the reason why your Institute was so largely composed of amateurs at the beginning of its work was that it was a subject association, not a professional association. Its interest was in architecture, and amateurs who were interested in it not only had as much right in the association as the professionals, but they contributed quite a special element—an advantageous element, which in becoming a mere professional association you may have lost.

"Mr. Webb makes a number of constructive suggestions with reference to the work

of a brain workers' association, the most important of which perhaps, so far as the Library profession is concerned, is the following:

First of all, a very large part of the public function of a professional association seems to me to be one which it has not, to any great extent, yet exercised; and that is it ought to claim the right and duty of criticism of everything that is done by the Government, or, for that matter, of any public authority, in the lines of its own profession. It ought not merely to make that criticism in an irresponsible way, but it ought to regard it as its duty to inform the Government of the day of the professional opinion upon every kind of act which is done by the Government, or left undone, on which the profession has a distinct opinion.

"I wish every librarian of the country who is interested in the work of the American Library Association and of the various state associations might read this most suggestive article. It is reprinted in the January number of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*."